

THE FORT MILL TIMES

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NO. 1

NO POTASH TAX

Congressman Lever Gets Committee to Remove Duty

FROM TARIFF BILL

The Farmers of South Carolina Will Save Over a Quarter Million Dollars by the Action of the Committee in Removing the Tax From Potash.

Washington, April 8.—A special to the Columbia Record says after a week of diplomatic activity, Representative Lever of South Carolina, today won a decided victory for the farmers of his State and the South. Following his representations as to the effect of the potential duty of 20 per cent on potash and potash salts, the ways and means committee today promised Mr. Lever to remove by committee amendment the offensive paragraph from the bill.

The first step in the direction pledged by the committee was taken this morning when the committee in executive session of its Republican members voted an amendment removing the duty on all potash salts except basic slag, a variation of the standard product. Learning of this exception, Mr. Lever again called on Chairman Payne and after explaining that basic slag, too, was an essential part of the demand submitted in behalf of the farmers, Mr. Payne said that he thought the committee would certainly vote a supplementary amendment at its meeting tomorrow morning.

The action of the committee is a personal triumph for Mr. Lever and he is highly gratified at the result. The attention which Mr. Lever's representations received at the hands of the committee, Republicans, is the result of a consistently practiced policy of conciliation on the part of Mr. Lever as well as of the respect his energetic fights on particular questions before this have called forth on both sides of the house.

Among both Republicans and Democrats Mr. Lever has many friends, and in that way he can always get a hearing. After that he relies on his presentation of his case. Mr. Lever's activities have been unceasing since telegrams reached Washington from Mr. E. J. Watson, directing his attention to the possibilities hidden away in the administrative clauses of the bill. There is one New Englander on the ways and means committee, Mr. Hill of Connecticut, and as the New England soil in many localities requires practically the same kind of fertilization needed in the South, it was not difficult for one knowing the ground as well as Mr. Lever to interest certain Republicans in his fight.

The victory of the South Carolinian will mean something over a quarter of a million dollars a year to the farmers of South Carolina alone, while to the South as a whole it will mean more than \$2,000,000. In his speech recently on this subject Mr. Lever estimated the possible loss to South Carolina farmers from the enactment of this clause at over \$300,000, and a telegram he received from Mr. Watson this morning practically substantiated his estimate.

The indications now are that the Payne bill will go to the Senate with potash and its salts on the free list, and it is not thought that there will be much chance of the duty being restored in the upper house.

WILL SERVE HIS TIME.

Brought Back and Put in the State Penitentiary.

Columbia, April 7.—Sheriff Causey has brought to the State penitentiary Henry Haynes, the desperado who was arrested in Jacksonville a few days ago and brought back to this State to serve out five years for manslaughter and 16 months on the charge of breach of trust with fraudulent intent. The arrest of Haynes is the culmination of 10 years of evasion of the law—for Haynes, although convicted in 1899 of manslaughter, has succeeded in keeping away from the officers of the law until Sheriff Causey got on his track and located him in Jacksonville.

Haynes escaped from Monck's Corner before he could be brought to Columbia to begin his sentence just after he was convicted in 1899. The guards from the penitentiary had already started for Monck's Corner to bring Haynes and a number of other prisoners here when it was learned that Haynes had made his escape. Since 1899 Haynes has been able to keep away from the officers of the law.

Sheriff Causey states that just as soon as he came into office he started to track Haynes and finally was able to make the negro move out of the State which ended in the arrest at Jacksonville.

Fishermen Drowned.

Naples, April 7.—By the bursting of a dyke today at Catanzaro, 22 fishermen were swept to sea. Eleven of them were drowned.

GUILTY OF MURDER

KILLED ONE MAN AND TWO HELPLESS WOMEN.

Avery Blount, Prosperous Louisiana Business Man, Sent to the Gallows by the Jury.

Amite City, La., April 7.—Late this afternoon the jury in the case of Avery Blount, charged with the murder of J. O. Breland, Mrs. Breland and Mrs. Joe Everette, brought in a verdict of guilty in the first degree.

The verdict carries the death penalty.

The accused man received the verdict with much coolness. Judge Ellis fixed Friday of this week for the hearing on motion for a new trial.

Blount, a prosperous merchant, of Tickfaw, was indicted on the charge of murdering "Buz" Breland, Mrs. Breland and the latter's daughter, Mrs. Joe Everette, and was tried first on the separate indictment of "Buz" Breland's killing. Garfield and Ben Kinohoe, two brothers, indicted for complicity in the assassination, are yet to be tried.

The killing of the Brelands, and Mrs. Everette was one of the most horrible crimes ever committed in the State. The tragedy occurred on the night of January 22, near Tickfaw several miles south of Amite City. Breland and his wife were bringing their daughter, Mrs. Everette, from her former home in Livingston Parish to live with them near Tickfaw. Mrs. Everette's husband had been killed by Ben Kinohoe a few days before.

Breland was shot from ambush. He was on foot, and the two women were riding in a buggy. According to Breland's dying statement Avery Blount, accompanied by some other person, then leveled guns on Mrs. Breland and her daughter. The latter held her young baby in her arms. The elder woman was first shot and killed. Mrs. Everette in the meantime was beseeching the assassins to spare her baby's life. Her supplications finally resulted in the child being taken from her arms and laid by the roadside. The mother was then shot to death.

TRYING TO KILL OPIUM TRADE.

New Law Prohibits Importation and Use of Drug.

Washington, April 7.—One of the most important bills passed at the last session of Congress, and which became effective on April 1, was that prohibiting both the importation and use of opium in the United States for any purpose whatever, except for strictly medicinal purposes.

In recent years the smuggling of opium into this country has been one of the serious curses of the time, and all of the larger cities have experienced untold trouble from such traffic, especially among the Chinese, as the records of the police stations and Criminal Courts abundantly show.

Under the new law, if any person shall fraudulently or knowingly import or bring into the United States, or assist in so doing, any opium or any preparation or derivatives or shall receive, conceal, buy or sell, or in any manner facilitate the transportation or concealment of sale of any such opium products after their importation, knowing them to have been imported contrary to law, such goods shall be forfeited and destroyed, and the offender shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$5,000, nor less than \$500, or by imprisonment for any time not exceeding two years, or both.

The treasury department had gone over the new law carefully, and in a statement just issued by Secretary MacVeagh, is made plain hereafter there shall be no traffic in this product if it is possible to stop it.

In issuing full directions to collectors at the different ports, these officers are cautioned to guard closely against fraudulent importations hereafter. In addition to this, the State and municipal officers have been sent copies of the new law by the treasury department with full directions for carrying it out, and with instructions also for making arrests and pushing prosecutions when such arrests are deemed necessary.

Although more smuggling of opium is done perhaps in San Francisco than in any other city in the United States, because of the very large number of Orientals there, the traffic in the drug has grown to enormous proportions in New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston and elsewhere in the East during the last five years. Not only this, but in some instances negroes, too, have been known to become steady and regular users of the drug, so that now the Chinese immigrant is not the only person to feel its harmful effects.

Many murders among the Chinese in different parts of the country have been directly traceable to the illegal use of this drug, and it is believed by those who have made a careful study of the matter that the new law will be most beneficial in its effects when its provisions become generally known and its mandates are carried out.

LIVES ARE LOST

And Property Damaged in Various Section of Country

BY A HEAVY STORM

Several Cities Are Damaged by a High Wind That Swept the Middle Western States, Which Crippled the Telegraph Service and Wrecked Houses and Schools.

Detroit, Mich., April 7.—At least eight persons lost their lives in the storm that visited Detroit and Michigan last night and today. Anthony Kaup, a saloonkeeper, Joe Kadich, a barber, and Adam Felin, all of Wyandotte, attempted to cross the Detroit river in a row boat from Wyandotte to Canada this afternoon in a fifty-mile gale to settle a wager and all three were drowned when their boat capsized. Kadich bet Kaup five dollars that he would not dare to cross in the small boat and Felin was the stakeholder.

At Jennings, in Missaukee county, three young men, Bernard Carlson, Charles Jackson and John Torrey, were killed by being caught under a wall that was blown down by the wind at the Mitchell Brothers mill. Eight year old Benjamin Hellmer was killed by lightning near Irona last night and Ray Miller was killed at Brightwood today when he was struck by a roof that had been blown off.

Many Killed.

Chicago, April 7.—Reports of last night's storm damage received here today are that ten persons are known to have been killed in Mississippi and at least 15 were injured. At the Terrell plantation, east of West Point, Miss., a number of negroes were killed.

Reports from western Tennessee state that the storm wrecked many small buildings.

At Wabash, Ind., Mrs. Jas. A. Hayes and four children were pinned down beneath the wreckage of their home, which caught on fire. The mother was badly burned, being rescued, and will die. The children were seriously hurt. The high wind was followed by a cloudburst. Many bridges were washed away. A dozen houses were demolished in Wabash. The damage will reach several thousand dollars.

At Peru, Ind., four factories and several school buildings, many small structures, were wrecked by the wind. Several men missing. Cleveland, Ohio, April 7.—The fishing tug George Floyd, with seven men aboard, and the sand sucker Mary H., with nine men, are missing, and the barge Norman Kelley, with a crew of four persons, was rescued tonight after a desperate fight, as a result of a fierce windstorm which raged on Lake Erie today. The wind blew a sixty-mile gale throughout the day. Life savers have been unable to do effective work.

The steel barge Kelley's crew, three men and a woman, were picked up after floating fifteen miles from Kelley's Island, when the boat broke away and drifted to sea. There was neither an engine nor an oar on the barge, so the crew was at the mercy of the waves. Several small buildings were wrecked and barges overturned in Cleveland. Two men were blown from the shore of the Lake into the water. Both were rescued.

Injured in New York.

New York, April 7.—The high gale that prevailed to the west and north of New York city today, causing havoc with telegraph and telephone lines, attained its full force here at 7:45 o'clock tonight, when the wind reached a velocity of 60 miles an hour. Several persons were hurt and much damage and discomfort resulted.

Two persons, an elderly woman and a child, were badly hurt by being blown off their feet and dashed against objects in the street. At Rochester John Veith was killed this afternoon during a 51 mile an hour wind storm, and a 12-year-old child sustained a fractured skull from a wind blown chimney.

At Buffalo from three o'clock until five this afternoon the wind tore through the streets of Buffalo at the rate of 72 miles an hour. One man was killed and many people were injured by parts of buildings detached by the force of the wind and hurled through the air. Great Damage at Toledo.

Toledo, April 7.—Hundreds of men out of work, thousands of dollars damage done and many persons slightly injured as the results of a hurricane that visited Toledo and vicinity today. The wind attained a velocity of 69 miles an hour in this city. The roof of the plant of the Massillon Bridge Company, 180 by 40 feet was ripped off, and buried into a field and 300 men were thrown out of employment until the damage can be repaired.

Pedestrians were injured by falling signs, parts of roof, chimneys and limbs of trees and many women were blown over by the wind. In small towns near Toledo considerable damage was done. Many houses were struck by lightning and the occupants stunned, but there were no reports of fatalities.

CASTRO LANDS

HE LEAVES THE STEAMER AT FORT DE FRANCE.

Very Much Annoyed by American Government's Interference With His Plan of Visiting Venezuela.

Fort de France, Martinique, April 7.—Cipriano Castro, in a rage against the British government and the State department at Washington, left the steamer Guadeloupe at this port today and has taken up quarters on shore. Finding all ports in the West Indies, excepting Fort de France, barred against him, the present course was the only one left open to the former Venezuelan dictator. Senator Castro's wife will continue on board the Guadeloupe to La Guaira.

The American monitor Montana came into port this morning. The Guadeloupe, on board which Castro and his party sailed from France, March 28, after four months spent in Europe, came into Fort de France late last evening. While at Pointe-a-Pitre of the island of Guadeloupe, where the steamer touched yesterday, Castro was notified by the British consul that the British government had decided not to permit him to disembark at Port of Spain, Trinidad, consequently Castro decided to leave the Guadeloupe here.

The decision of the British, acting on a request from the State department at Washington not to let him land at Trinidad, was unofficially communicated to Castro a second time this morning. He expressed himself as annoyed and angry at this decision, which he characterized as a violation of the rights of man. He is furiously angry with the American government and the French Steamship Company. The latter refused to let him continue on board the Guadeloupe to Colon.

After expressing his annoyance at this unexpected turn in his affairs, Castro disclaimed the bellicose intention with regard to the existing political situation in Venezuela with which he has been credited and he declared that his only purpose in returning to Venezuela was to give his attention to his private business.

Castro appears still to be in ill health. The steamer Guadeloupe left here at noon today for Port of Spain and Venezuelan points. She was followed out of the harbor by the cruiser Montana.

STABBS HIS WIFE.

Drunken Negro Tries to Kill All His Family.

Rock Hill, April 7.—This evening at 8 o'clock Lawrence Boyd, a well known negro cook, while drunk, run amuck on Ratterree hill and succeeded in almost murdering his wife, Louisa, stabbing her deeply in the shoulder. He started for their child of three years old and cut at it. His wife's sister grabbed at him and prevented him from cutting the baby, but received a nasty cut on the arm herself. Boyd then fled and has not been caught.

CHARGED WITH MURDER.

Two Police Officers Shot Another Man to Death.

Fitzgerald, Ga., April 7.—Indictments charging murder were returned by the Irwin county grand jury today against Chief of Police Bruce-baker and Patrolman Johnson, who on Saturday night shot to death Robert Gresham, manager of a local mill, the officers stating that they were after him for an alleged theft and shot him down only after he had fired shots at them in a dark alleyway. The officers are in jail without bond.

Guest of Honor.

New York, April 7.—United States Senator Benjamin R. Tillman will be the guest of honor and one of the speakers at the annual dinner of the South Carolinians in this city April 22. Members of other Southern States societies and of the Southern society have been invited to attend the dinner.

Fight About Taxes.

Monteleone, Calabria, April 7.—Four men were killed and many others wounded in a conflict with the local Carabinieri. The authorities are endeavoring to collect new taxes, which are exceedingly unpopular.

siderable damage was done. Many houses were struck by lightning and the occupants stunned, but there were no reports of fatalities.

Six Injured.

London, Ont., April 7.—Six persons were injured, one fatally, and a financial loss of full fifty thousand dollars was entailed by a northwest hurricane which passed over this city today. At the Aberdeen public school, a tall chimney crashed through the roof, imprisoning 300 pupils, and creating a panic. Mary Laburitis, aged 9 years, was fatally injured, and four other pupils were severely hurt. The fire department worked rapidly and succeeded in quieting the children, who were removed by means of ladders.

CUT IT OUT

The Farmers Urged To Reduce The Cotton Acreage

VERY GOOD ADVICE

Which Would Help Out Wonderfully, If the Cotton Producers Would Only Follow it Out Generally Throughout the Cotton Producing Region.

Columbia, April 8.—President B. Harris, of the South Carolina State Farmers' Union, has issued the following address, which he desires that the county papers of the State should copy:

"Again I want to call your attention, farmers, that now is the time to fix price on the 1909 cotton crop. Will you make it 8 or 15 cents? It is in your power to make it either."

"I want to, if I can impress upon you, that diversification of your crops is the keynote of the situation. I want to urge every Southern farmer to plant at least 25 per cent of his cotton land in food crops, so as to let's see if it will pay us as farmers to diversify our crops. To my knowledge, the farmer who has not been making home self-supporting has been swapping \$1 for 50 cents. Now let's see if this assertion is true."

"The farmer who bought corn last year paid \$1.10 cash for it. If he borrowed the money to buy with, it cost him \$1.25, as he paid interest on the money. If he hauled it home ten miles it cost him 10 cents. It is worth 10 cents per bushel to haul corn ten miles, so his corn cost him \$1.35. Now, any good, progressive farmer can make all the corn he will need on his farm for 35 cents per bushel. You see he gave a dollar for what he could have raised for 35 cents per bushel. Are any of the Southern farmers guilty of the above? If so, go and sin no more."

"Did you buy any bacon? It is selling now for 12 1-2 cents cash. Still swapping \$1 for 50 cents. Any good farmer can raise enough for his family use or 3 cents per pound. Did you buy any hay? I you did you are still at the same old way of exchanging. If you bought a horse or a mule you paid from \$200 to \$250. You can raise one just as good for less than \$100. Now, brother farmers, do not say that you can not raise corn for 35 cents. Try to do it. I have met more than 50 farmers this year that raised it for less than 35 cents per bushel, and as many as 15 who raised it for less than 20 cents."

"The farmer who is raising corn for 30 cents, bacon for 3 cents, raising his own horses and making home self-supporting has quit swapping \$1 for 50 cents. The farmer who is buying is still at his old job. While the farmer who is buying on a lien and mortgage on his crop is just swapping \$1 for 25 cents, for the cash buyer is swapping \$1 for 50 cents. He can raise it for half what he pays for it when he buys it. Brother farmer, if you are guilty of the above sin I say to you, sin no more."

"Now, what price will you have for the 1909 crop? Will you have 8 or 15 cents? Remember, it is all in your hands, and you will get whatever price you make it. To get 15 cents you will have to diversify your crops and stop exchanging \$1 for 50 cents, or you will never be able to get a remunerative price. Now, what is the use of the farmers of the South to raise 12,000,000 bales of cotton and not get for it any more than they can for 7,000,000 or 8,000,000-bale crop? Think of the enormous expense of raising the extra 5,000,000 bales to bear the market down. And who does this? It is the farmer. Think and consider for a moment what you are doing and you will quit it."

"Do you think for a moment that the manufacturer would do any such ruinous business as this? No, he would stop one-half of his machinery at once and curtail his output one-half and make the same profit. Now, brother farmers, use a little good business judgment and common good horse sense. I hear some farmer say Mr. Jones is going to cut his cotton acreage and I will just increase mine. Sad, but this is too true to make a joke of. This is just what the speculative world says you will do. The most essential thing for the farmers to do this year is to plant 35 per cent of cotton land in food crops and live at home."

"I took dinner the other day with a man who lives in the country. I can not say that he was a farmer, for his dinner did not satisfy me in calling him a farmer, for everything he had on his table was bought. Out of curiosity I asked him how he cured his bacon. He said Mr. Armour cured it for him. I asked him what tomato he found was best for canning. He told me his were canned in Baltimore. I asked him what kind of turnips he sowed for making salad. He told me he bought that also. Then I wanted to know what kind of cotton seed he planted, and he quickly answered: 'I plant Toole's and Cook's.'"

"So you can readily see that he was a planter and not a real, real farmer. This is the kind of farming that causes 8-cent cotton. I was in a grocery store the other day and one of these planters came in to

PROVED A FAILURE

THE WILLIAMSON PLAN DID NOT WORK WELL.

Practical Tests Prove Same Amount of Fertilizer Will Produce More Corn Without Stunting.

For the benefit of all the doubting Thomases in corn culture, I ask you to publish some tests made in Fairfield county by good, conservative farmers. The men had such implicit faith in the Williamson method that when approached on the subject of growing more corn per acre, or as much with less expense, they would reply: "Give me the Williamson plan and I will make more corn than Dr. Knapp."

But many are the converts since harvesting the crop of 1908, and the year 1909 will bid a long farewell on many farms to Mr. Williamson. While his plan of preparation (that is, a deep seeded well prepared) is what we want, we do not want any more stunted corn that takes a fertilizer bill a yard long to pay for half the yield.

Due credit has been given Mr. Williamson for having proved that the yields can be increased, and I hope the day is not far off when every farmer in the South will have always a seeded ten to fifteen inches deep, well filled with humus made by growing cover crops before the corn, and when every farmer's fertilizer bill in the fall will read so many tons of high grade phosphoric acid (and if need be, some potash), but not so much 8-4-4 or 3-3-3 that he buys every year in the face of the fact that nitrogen floats in abundance around him, and can be secured by planting peas, soja beans, crimson clover and other legumes.

The following are the tests referred to:

Mr. W. J. Burley planted one acre of corn on Dr. Knapp's plan, using the same amount of fertilizer that he did on the Williamson plan, and secured ten bushels more per acre than he made on the Williamson plan.

F. R. McMeekin & Bro. staked off two acres side by side, using the same amount of fertilizer, and stated at the time that the Williamson acre would "skin" the Knapp acre a mile. They harvested thirty-five bushels on the Knapp acre and thirty on the Williamson acre. Their entire crop for wages this year will be planted by the Knapp method.

Mr. D. L. Stevenson tried the two methods, planting the poorer acre by the Knapp method, using the same amount of fertilizer per acre. The Knapp acre yielded thirty bushels and the Williamson acre twenty-seven.

Mr. M. W. Doty, one of the largest planters in the county, will work almost his entire corn crop on Dr. Knapp's plan this year.

W. R. ELIOTT,

Local Agent of Farm Demonstration Work, Winnsboro, S. C.

BLACK HAND SCHEME.

Just a Fool Notion Caused by Dime Novel Reading.

Atlanta, Ga., April 7.—"It was just a fool notion I got from reading dime novels," said Daniel W. Johnson, Jr., the 18-year-old boy who was jailed here last night for having attempted to extort \$35,000 from Asa C. Candler, prominent banker and Georgia's wealthiest citizen, through Black Hand methods.

The young man at first told the police that he had been forced by three strangers to write letters to Mr. Candler, demanding the money. He now admits that the scheme was of his own concoction.

Johnson wrote the second letter Sunday, repeating his threats of death to Mr. Candler in case of his non-compliance, and then went to church and took his regular place in Mr. Candler's Sunday school class.

Commits Suicide.

Richmond, Va., April 7.—Frank T. Glasgow, Jr., 38 years old, a well known resident of the city, and connected with the Irregular Iron works, shot himself through the head at the office of the plant today and died instantly. Ill health resulting in despondency was the cause.

buy some corn, flour, bacon and hay. He asked the price of corn, \$1.10; flour, \$7 per barrel; bacon, 12 1-2 cents per pound, and hay, \$23 per ton. He said to the merchant, 'Are you going to rob me?' The merchant told him he had robbed himself. You did it by planting all the cotton you could last year."

"Now, brother farmers, let's look at things square in the face and see that October cotton is being sold for about 9 cents on the New York exchange. Now, are you going to plant another big crop when you know that 9 cents is about the cost of production? Surely not. There is just one thing that will keep you from delivering your cotton crop of 1909 for 9 cents, and that is organization into the Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union of America. Plant 35 per cent of your cotton crop into food crops and you will get as much money for an 8,500,000-bale crop as you will for a 13,000,000-bale crop."

"B. HARRIS.

WANT IT BACK

The State May Be Asked To Pay Back a

LARGE SUM OF MONEY

Loaned It By the United States Government Many Years Ago. Names of the States That Received the Money and What Each One Received.

Washington, April 8.—If the bill Representative Murdock of Kansas has introduced in the federal house of representatives, requiring twenty-six States, which in 1836 were loaned \$28,000,000 for internal improvements, to return this money, becomes a law, the federal government will have a hard time collecting from South Carolina, which is said to have received the same amount as Georgia, \$1,051,422.09.

In 1836 there was a surplus of \$33,000,000 in the national treasury from the tariff taxes, and a bill was passed lending this amount to the various States then in the Union, with the understanding that it was to be returned whenever they were called upon to do so. The apportionment of the money was made according to representation in congress.

When three installments had been paid in 1839, congress repealed the act. When the repealing act was passed (it provided that the money apportioned "remain with the States until otherwise directed by congress,"

While some of the States have kept the fund segregated and loaned it out at interest, other States have lost track of it completely. All the Southern States lost their part of the fund during the reconstruction period, and in many cases all the records relating to it were destroyed. New York, however, received \$4,014,520.71, and has kept the amount intact. It has been loaned out at interest, and the amount received from the investment put into the State treasury. New Jersey and Delaware are also said to have kept their part of the money segregated.

The various accounts are still carried on the books at the national treasury department, and each secretary of the treasury has had to give a receipt for the money. It is carried as "available funds." Mr. Murdock said recently that he simply wished congress to "otherwise direct" as the bill provided in 1839, and he is confident the amount can be collected.

It is said the president and the secretary of the treasury have approved the plan of Mr. Murdock, and have agreed that if the bill is passed by congress the attorney general will have no trouble in settling up the old account.

The largest amounts received by the States are as follows:
New York \$4,014,520.71
Pennsylvania 2,867,514.78
Ohio 2,007,269.34
Virginia 2,198,427.89
Illinois 477,919.14
Georgia 1,051,422.09
South Carolina 1,051,422.09
Massachusetts 1,338,173.58
Maine 955,838.25
New Hampshire 669,036.79
Vermont 669,036.79
Rhode Island 383,335.50
Connecticut 764,670.60

For the last 25 years, say some of the older members, attempts have been made to have the nation apportion the remaining \$5,000,000 between the States, but all the bills introduced have died in the committee.

The new States that were created since the money was apportioned are in favor of having the amounts returned, but the States that received the benefit, especially the Southern States that lost it entirely, will fight any attempt to force a payment. The bill has caused a good deal of discussion among the membership of the house, and while it is said the States should be held responsible, it is not believed the bill can pass.

LYNCHED FOR MURDER.

Strung Up and Body Then Riddled With Bullets.

Pensacola, Fla., April 6.—Dave Alexander, a negro, was lynched here this morning for the murder of Policeman Canton, whom the negro lincman Canton, whom the negro lincman arrest. While the police station was comparatively deserted, a crowd of 25 men, at the point of revolvers, took the black man from his cell and hanged him from an electric light pole, a half block from the jail. As the body swung in the air, 40 bullets were fired into it by the mob.

Woman Dies of Wound.

Bogalusa, La., April 7.—Mrs. Elizabeth King, aged 34 years, died here today from the effects of a bullet wound inflicted last night by Deputy Sheriff R. S. Carson, who was a boarder in Mrs. King's house. The shot which struck Mrs. King was aimed at a supposed burglar. Carson was exonerated by the coroner's jury.